MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 45 **JULY, 2020**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)
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President's Message

By
Chris Sutter

Welcome to the 60th Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS). We hope you are enjoying your time here and are finding some exciting new items for your collection.

This year has seen a lot of changes in our everyday world that have had major impacts on the numismatic scene. 2020 is the year of the coronavirus, or COVID-19. COVID-19 is a breathing disorder that is transmitted between unsuspecting individuals through normal everyday contact. This has led to reduced contact by using gloves, face masks, social distancing and elimination of contact.

To enforce the elimination of contact, elected officials have issued stay at home orders, requiring people to only leave their homes under extremely limited circumstances, for example buying food or seeking doctor's care.

The impact to the numismatic hobby has been devastating. Major coin shows such as the Florida United Numismatists (FUN) and Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS) have been cancelled. Even the American Numismatic Association (ANA) has cancelled its August Show over concerns that limited crowd size, groups of 250 or less, would prevent the show from occurring.

While some numismatic dealers are enjoying a break in their hectic schedules and are even having time to spend with their families, the reduced contact is affecting their method of acquiring new inventory. With internet sales and to a limited effect purchases helping keep them financially afloat, most dealers rely on shows to personally meet with other dealers and acquire new stock. Sales to the general public are also eliminated with the lack of shows.

This was the environment our Show Bourse Chairman Chris Clark had to work under. He was trying to interest dealers into attending our show, and putting down money for the privilege, while at the same time negotiating with the show's venue regarding the conditions the new government regulations required. And with all that, he still did not know until the last minute if there would be a show or not.

Great job Chris! I know this is your first show so you were learning how to put on a show and how to deal with the coronavirus world. I appreciate the effort you put in. Thanks also to Dave Frank for being a sounding board when Chris had a question.

Chris's task was complicated due to the lack of general membership meetings. Never in the eighty-three-year history of the MNS, have we had so few meetings. This started in January when a scheduling conflict resulted in no location to have the meeting. We meet in February. Since then the stay at home restrictions have prevented us from meeting. I hope the members remember what I look like!

Scotsman Auctions will hold their auction on Friday night. Please take a few minutes to browse their auction catalog and plan to spend some time at the auction. I know that they have worked hard to offer an outstanding selection of numismatic items and to provide you with an enjoyable experience.

Thanks also goes out to the many MNS members who volunteer their time. Those who help with the Show's exhibits, Kathy Skelton, with show setup and breakdown, Joel Anderson, with Dealer Registration, Carl Garrison, and the numerous other areas necessary to make everything happen.

Last year I mentioned that the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (EPNNES) returned the library material that the MNS had donated. This created an administration issue when the Board decided it did not want to open a new library or pay for long term storage and that the material needed to be sold. Jeff Sullivan stepped in and coordinated the project. Through Jeff, we were able to allow MNS members to, at a small fee, add volumes to their personal libraries. The original plan was to donate the remaining books to the ANA to be sold during the Summer Seminar. When this fell through when the seminar was cancelled a buyer on the east coast was found. Thanks Jeff. Thanks also to the club president for making a short trip to Philadelphia with a U-Haul trailer, 59 boxes of books and a very understanding wife.

As I mentioned in my message last year, we were able to have our November meeting at the Melbourne Hotel, the original home of the MNS. While the hotel no longer is in existence, the building still stands and is part of St. Louis University.

I hope you take advantage of our offer to join the MNS. We meet once a month and have done so since 1938! Our meeting consists of a short business portion followed by a member presented educational topic and a numismatic auction. Please see the last page of this Journal for the location, dates and presentations for the next year.

Thanks for attending our Show.

Books to Read
When Staying at Home

By
C. Joseph Sutter

2020, what a year! To those reading this in the current year, you know what I mean. If you are reading this in the future and are not familiar with the events of 2020, let's just say we had a lot of free time and nowhere to go.

Many of us used this time to read. Maybe we had a stack of books on hand that we always wanted to read or maybe we used the internet to purchase books that were delivered to our house. However we chose to obtain books one option that we did not use was to leave our house and go buy one.

Here is review of several interesting books:

In God We Trust - The American Civil War Money, Banking, and Religion - William Bierly 2019, 311 pages. This was one of the hot topics for 2020. The writing style is very enjoyable and the subject matter very interesting. Mr. Bierly used his interest in the Two Cent Piece, 1864 – 1873, to describe how the motto appearing on the coin came to be. The motto, and the book's title: "In God We Trust".

Mr. Bierly set the stage using historical coverage of religion in America, starting with the "Second Great Awaking" of the 1790s and early eighteen hundreds through the questions raised during the civil war regarding which side God was on. The issue here was the U.S. Constitution made no reference to God, intentionally so, while the Confederate Constitutional preamble's "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God" directly stated that the Confederacy was under God's influence. Clearly the U.S. needed to show God that he was important and what better way than to put it on circulating coinage?

The important people of the era are covered: Reverend Mark E. Watkinson, who wrote the letter asking for recognition of God on the coinage, Salmon Chase, Treasury Secretary who asked the Mint Directory to add the motto to the coinage, James Pollack, Mint Director who had the Chief Engraver make the patterns and James Longacre, Chief Engraver who made the patterns, just to name a few.

Mr. Bierly is very detail oriented. He covers the many patterns used in the Two Cent Piece as well as all changes required as the motto was added to all existing coinage.

Girl on the Silver Dollar – Roger Burdette 2019, 135 pages. Another hot book. The writing style is enjoyable, the illustrations are attractive and the topics, there are four, interesting.

The book addresses the question of who is on the Morgan Silver Dollar, 1878 – 1921. While common knowledge says Anna Williams was the model, Mr. Burdette presents reason why this is not correct. He then provides a biography of Mrs. Williams describing her role in promoting the "kindergarten method" in the United States. The last half of the book covers the Morgan Silver Dollar.

A Guide Book of United States Coins 73th Edition * 2020 – R.S. Yeoman, Jeff Garrett 2019, 463 pages. While I bet you purchase a Red Book every few years, or possibly every year, do you actually read it? You may use it to determine relative values when considering a purchase or when researching a coin you may look up statistics about the coin, but have you looked at the articles?

Articles? Yes, the Red Book has articles. For example: Popular First Year Coins or Coins Few People Noticed or Famous Hoards. In fact pages 8 through 34 are filled with information most numismatists would like to know. Pages 447 through 451 are the stuff dreams are made of. Here is a list of the top 250 auction prices realized.

What if you do not have the 2020 edition? Almost any edition will do. They all contain interesting stories to prove that the Red Book is not just another value guide.

The Eagle That Was Forgotten – Dr. Joel J. Orosz 1988, 71 pages. This is the exciting story of Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere, Founding Father of American Numismatics. Du Simitiere, 1737- 1784, was a collector of things. Some of these things are rare colonial coins: Higley coppers and Rosa Americana pieces. He was a painter, author and a consultant on the design of the Great Seal of the United States. Unfortunately he was not very good at making money so he turned his house into a museum where people could see his items, for a fee of course.

Ok, so it's not very exciting. However, the topic was of interest to Eric Newman, who wrote the Foreword, it is relatively short, and, at least in this author's case provided information on a topic that he was totally unaware. It also contained information that seems unbelievable today. Du Simitiere died of starvation because he refused to sell any of his items to buy food.

Major Varieties of the United States Three Dollar Gold Pieces – Walter Breen 1960, 19 pages. This monograph provide a detailed look at the three dollar gold piece. Written by a famous numismatic author known for his research abilities, it covers all issues by year and date minted. Proofs are also covered.

Part of the Hewitt Numismatic Information Series.

Counterfeit Mis-Struck and Unofficial U.S. Coins - Don Taxay 1963, 215 pages. Mr. Taxay addressed the method used to produce "unofficial" coinage. This was the practice where members of the mint staff produced coins that were unintended as circulation pieces. One example is the 1913 Liberty Nickel. Since the series ended in 1912 how did five pieces show up? What about the 1884 and 1885 Trade Dollars?

Another practice involved collectors asking at the mint for old pieces. Since the dies still existed why not make some of the older pieces? To resolve this scandal Mint Director Dr. Henry Linderman ordered the destruction of old dies. He forgot to mention that the hubs were not destroyed. He also forgot to say that before the dies were destroyed four or five impressions were made from each die.

Mr. Taxay's book is a fun read about how counterfeits are made of desired coins. Even though the book is from 1963 some of these coins are still problems today. For example; 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, 1914-D Lincoln Cent and 1937-D three Legged Buffalo Nickel.

Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr * King of Coins – Q. David Bowers 1996 155 pages. Mr. Bowers has written a series of books about famous numismatists and collections. They all are easy to read and provide a detailed look at one area of the hobby. This book was selected as a good example.

Mr. Eliasberg is famous for having the only complete collection of United States coins. He had an example of every coin ever made. He accomplished this on November 7, 1950 when he acquired the unique 1873-CC Liberty Seated dime. This book was written to coincide with one of the three sales of his collection.

In addition to including a biography of Mr. Eliasberg, discussions are presented of key coins in his collection. For example: 1916 Mercury Dime, 1796 Quarter Dollar, 1870-S Liberty Seated Dollar, 1848 CAL Quarter Eagle, 1822 $5 Half Eagle, 1933 $10 Eagle, 1927-D $20 Double eagle and 1830 Templeton Reid $2.50.

Coin Values Over Time

By
C. Joseph Sutter

In the August 2008 version of the *Missouri Journal of Numismatics*, volume 33, the numismatic quiz featured keys of popular coin series. Since coins are considered a good investment selection, I wondered how these key coins did over the life of the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS).

The MNS was founded in 1938. As a source of valuation from 1938, I turned to The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Currency 1939, compiled and published by Wayte Raymond. This book was published in 1938. Mr. Raymond was assisted by, amongst others, F.C.C. Boyd and St. Louis' B.G. Johnson.

For 2020 values A Guide Book of United States Coins was used. The Red Book, as it is commonly known, is edited by Jeff Garrett, with assistance from Q. David Bowers, Kenneth Bressett and a number of other numismatic experts.

The keys coins identified in 2008 were:

Key Coin	1938 Value (Unc)	2020 Value (MS-63)
1877 Indian Head Cent	7.50	4,500.00
1937 D 3-legged Buffalo Nickel	---	4,250.00
1916 D Mercury Dime	5.00	16,000.00
1901 S Barber Quarter	5.00	50,000.00
1913 S Barber Quarter	3.50	18,500.00
1921 D Walking Liberty Half Dollar	3.00	12,500.00
1921 S Walking Liberty Half Dollar	6.00	32,000.00
1895 Morgan Silver Dollar	6.00	50,000.00
1911 D Indian Head Quarter Eagle	15.00	11,000.00
All Four Dollar Gold Stellas	---	165,000.00
1854 S Coronet Half Eagle	25.00	2,500,000.00
1933 Indian Head Eagle	---	400,000.00

In 1938 no value was given for the Gold Stellas, they were listed as patterns, or the 1933 Eagle. The 3-legged buffalo nickel was not listed, however that is expected due to the 1938 publishing date. The only condition acknowledged for coins that are "new and never in circulation" was uncirculated (Unc). In 2020 two conditions are listed, MS-60 and MS-63. MS-63 was chosen because while both conditions are for coins with "no trace of wear" MS-63 has fewer contact marks.

The 1895 Morgan Silver Dollar was only issued as a proof. The gold stellas are also considered proofs. For the stella valuation the lowest value was selected.

This exercise was both informative and humbling. I have been collecting for over fifty years. While I do not consider myself a numismatic expert, I am not an inexperienced collector either.

I approached the project by listing the key coins and then looking them up in the 1938 reference. I used the techniques I was familiar with. I assumed the coins would be listed by denomination, one cent, two cents, three cents, etc, and within each denomination by year and mint. Gold would be separate from the other metals while copper, nickel and silver would be together.

When I did not find any values for the various mints, I was not concerned since I knew that collecting by mint was not always done. I also knew that dividing uncirculated coins into classes was a fairly new concept.

Looking closer, I discovered that the problem was in my logic. The book, without indexing, was ordered by metals: copper, bronze, nickel, silver and gold. Within the metals each mint was separated. No descriptions of the coins are provided and mintage figures are included as the last section in the back. Very few pictures are provided.

The book also provides sections on Early American Coins, Private Gold, Patterns, Hard Time and Civil War Tokens, and several currency issues. While I found it somewhat difficult to follow, a previous reader did not since he/she penciled in valuation amounts for many of the U.S. coins.

While it does have an extensive Commemorative section, nothing after 1938 is included. I wonder why?

My original intent was to compare the 1938 values to 2020. This proved to be useless. For example: how does $25.00 for a 1854 S half eagle in 1938 compare to $2.5 million in 2020? The Red Book lists it at "2 known". So, the chance that you have one is very remote.

The Standard Catalog was proud of their Fractional Currency section. They described it as "one of the most highly specialized ever published." When I saw this I thought of Rob Kravitz, author of A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency. Mr. Kravitz also wrote an article in last year's Journal *If a Coin Collector or Dealer Had a Time Machine*. I thought of using Mr. Kravitz's time machine to go back to 1938 and find some of these key coins.

It is always difficult to say good-bye to old friends,
especially when we shared many years
and a love of numismatics.

Good-bye old friends
and I hope there are coins in heaven.

Daniel (Tiny) Cross
Member 2006-2010 – March 9

Melvin (Mel) Hock
Life Member 0531, joined 1961– June 13

William (Bill) Leach
Life Member 0045 – March 15

Gerald (Gerry) Moore
Member 1721, joined 2000 – June 22

Stanley (Stan) Winchester
Life Member 0055 – July 4

Contributed by Jim Moores, MNS Life Member 0328,
with assistance from Kathy Skelton.
Jim is the oldest active MNS member.

Perfect U. S. Mint Rejects
or
Mint Errors – The Beautiful Coins
(What can happen – Will happen)

"Div. III, Striking Error Coins"

By
Dave Price – MNS No. LM-1980

Welcome to the world of collecting United States mint error coins. Through the following photographs and definitions, we hope to explain the terminology of how some types of error coins were created. The "bible" for all PDS classifications, terms and definitions (P - Planchet errors; D - Die errors; S - Striking errors) are taken from the "Official Price Guide to Mint Errors", 7th Edition - 2007, by Alan Herbert

DEFINITION:

MINT ERROR: Any mishap to the BLANK (Type I - No Rim) or PLANCHET (Type II - with Rim) or a struck planchet (coin) which occurs during the minting process, from whatever cause, up to and including the final impact of the dies.

Div. I, Planchet Errors: Any error caused during the production of the planchets from mechanical, metallurgical or human error, which alters or changes the planchet prior to its being struck into the coin.

Div. II, Die Errors: Any error which the result is of, or caused during the production and or life of the die from mechanical or human error, which alters or changes the die from the original design.

Div. III, Striking Errors: Any error which occurs due to mechanical or human error during the actual striking of the coin.

III-C-2 thru 15 - CLIPPED BLANKS OR PLANCHET: A process which can be produce a single, double, triple, straight, ragged or incomplete of any combination thereof.

STRUCK on a CLIP BLANK OR PLANCHET: A missing area of a planchet or coin, caused by the blanking press punch overlapping an area of the coin metal strip that had already been punch out, that overlapped the end of a strip, a broken area, or an irregular edge of the strip.

III-C-5; Single Curved Clip:

1969-D
60% @ K-10:00

III-C-6; Double Curved Clip:

1998-P
30% @ K-7:30
10% @ K-10:30

III-C-7; Triple Curved Clip:

1974
2% @ K-1:30
5% @ K-4:30
1% @ K-7:00

III-C-11: OVAL CLIP PLANCHET: A coin struck on a planchet formed by the larger portion of an incomplete punch which breaks along the punchline or a loose planchet repunched off center on top or below the strip.

1974-P

III-C-13: STRAIGHT CLIP: A coin struck on a planchet that was punched across end the sheared or sawed-off of the coin metal strip.

1970
17%

III-C-15: RAGGED CLIP: A coin struck on a planchet that was punched overlapping a broken area of the strip, or an irregular edge of the strip.

1961

1962

1964-D

III-D-1 thru 11 – LAMINATED: A coin which has split, cracked or broke parallel to the face of the coin. Causes are included gas, dirt, or other impurities, or alloy mix problems.

III-D-3: SPLIT PLANCHET – BEFORE STRIKING: Any planchet which splits before the strike, so that when struck, both sides will be in contact with the dies, but the split side will show striations in the weakly struck areas that result from the lack of metal to fill the design of the die.

ND
90% O/C @ K-3

1950

1960-D
L.D.
Struck thru
Slag

1974-D

III-D-5: PUNCHED with CLAD LAYER MISSING:
A coin struck on a planchet punched from clad metal strip, from which one of a clad layer split off or separated, either before or after the strike.

1965

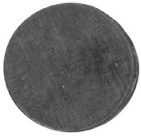
2001-P
New York

III-D-10: SPLIT PLANCHET – AFTER STRIKING: A coin which splits parallel to the face after the strike, so that the smaller portion contains at least 20% (by weight) of the coin and the entire face area, so that each part of the split coin will show one side struck, and one side with striations from the split.

2000-P
Clad
Layer

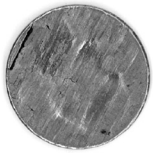
1972-D

ND



1920
Buffalo

ND
Jefferson



III-F-3: SINTERED COATING: A blank or planchet that has stuck in the annealing drum and is partially or completely coated with sintered coin metal dust.

1959

III-J-1 – INDENTED STRIKE: A coin which was struck with PART of an unstruck PLANCHET between it and one of the dies.

1998
Indented & Centered Broadstrike

1999-P
Indented & Uncentered Broadstrike

1975-
Indented 2nd strike 75% o/c @ K-4:30

III-J-5 – BROCKAGE STRIKE: A coin which was struck with PART of a struck COIN between it and one of the dies.

II-M-4, 5 - BROADSTRUCK: A coin which was struck by the dies in or out of the collar and can be centered or uncentered.

2000
40% Brock Indented Broadstrike

1964
Part. Brockage Broadstrike

1973-D
30% Brockage Partial Collar

ND
Partial Indent Struck by Fragment of Monticello

III-J-15: CAPPED DIE STRIKE: A coin which was struck on TOP of an intervening planchet or struck coin, ABOVE the collar, causing it to spread outward and bend around the hammer die, clamping to the die so that it is struck repeatedly and displays a very strong strike. The opposite side of the object coin will receive an irregularly rounded surface if in contact with a planchet, or a multiple, very shallow, enlarged, and distorted incuse brockage image if in contact with a struck coin.

2000
Struck
2 Times

xxxx-D
Struck
3 Times

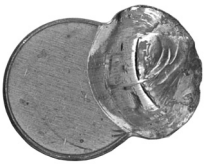
1974
Struck
3 Times

III-M-7, 8, 9 - OFF CENTER STRUCK: A coin which was struck above or out of the collar and only partly between the dies.

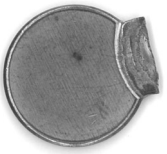
1943
15% o/c
@ K-12:30
SBS

1952-D
35% o/c
@ K-7:00
SBS

198x
60% o/c
@ K-12:30
Uniface



ND
80% o/c
@ K-2:00
SBS
½ Chain Strike



ND – 5c
98% o/c

1945 – 10c
12% o/c
@ K-11:00
SBS
Part. Reeding

ND – 10c
95% o/c

ND – 25c
80% o/c
@ K-6:00
Uniface

III-L-1: DOUBLE STRUCK: A coin which was struck in the collar and which was struck a second time while only partly between the dies, showing on the struck coin as a partial strike of any size and in any location over the first strike.

1943
80% o/c
@ K-6:00

1985
90% o/c
@ K-3:30
SBS

ND
70% o/c
80% o/c
@ K-6 / K-12
SBS
Saddle strike

1973-D
90% o/c
@ K-9:00
Uniface

1970-D
70% o/c
@ K-6:00
Uniface
Diff die
2nd strike

ND
85% o/c, @ K-6:00, SBS
93% o/c, ,@ K-9:00, Uniface
Saddle strike

II-L-15: TRIPLE STRUCK: A coin which was struck by the dies in or out of the collar three times, full or partial strikes of any size or in any location, showing on the struck coin as three distinct impressions of the dies, which may or may not overlap.

ND
95% o/c,
@ K-3:00, SBS
60% o/c, @ K-6:00, Uni
@ K-6:00, Uni
85% o/c, @ K-10:30, Uni
@ K-10:30, Uni

1996
0% o/c,
10% o/c,
15% o/c

1973-D
90% o/c
@ K-9:00
6 strikes

III-M-7/8/9: STRUCK OFF-CENTER – 50%:

A coin which was struck above or out of the collar and only partly between the dies, showing on the struck coin as a partial strike, with an unstruck area amounting to a percent of the planchet area.

12:00
1981-D

11:00
1982

1:00
199x

10:00
1972-D

2:00
N.D.
Jniface

9:00
1972-D

3:00
N.D.

8:00
1981

4:00
N.D.

7:00
N.D.

5:00
N.D.

6:00
N.D.

I am going to title the next coin as: "Unusual, but Real".

My grandson and his father were working around the house and Dad told son to go get the bolt box (an old 2 sided, multi adjustable bin plastic fishing tackle box). You know –the kind of box that has hundreds and hundreds of different size bolts and twice as many nuts and washers.

Now, my grandson knows that I collect mint error coins, (unusual and weird things to him) off centers, laminations, clips, etc. to me. He also knew that I was writing an article for the MNS 'Journal'.

Have you figured it out yet? "Papa look what I found!!"

With a smile all over his face, he walked up and showed me what he had in a little white container and here it is:

So, here is what he found. A three-error washer.

1. **Misaligned cut from the edge of a sheet of steel.**
2. **Misalignment of the punch – off center.**
3. **Misalignment of first punch over second punch.**

Not worth any money that I know of, a great find for a 3/4 cent washer.

Stop by the display area and let's talk errors & varieties.
Until next time - Happy error hunting!

"To error is human and unfortunate - - to collect them is so much fun".

Franz Liszt (Ferencz Liszt)
22 October 1811 – 31 July 1886

By
Kathy Skelton

Ferencz was the only child of Maria Anna Lager and Adam Liszt. He was born on 22 October 1811 in the town of Doborian (Sopron County) in the Kingdom of Hungary of the Austrian Empire (now Raiding, Austria). His father played the piano, violin, cello and guitar in the service of Prince Nikolaus II Esterhazy, and personally knew Haydn and Beethoven. Adam Liszt began teaching Franz at age seven, and Franz began composing in an elementary manner when he was eight. At nine he appeared in concerts at Sopron and Pressburg (present day Bratislava, Slovakia). After the concerts, a group of wealthy sponsors offered to finance his musical education in Vienna.

In Vienna Liszt received piano lessons from Carl Czerny (who had been a student of Beethoven). He also received lessons in composition from Antonio Salieri (who also taught Mozart). Liszt made his public debut in Vienna on 1 December 1822, at a concert at the Landstandischer Saal. It was a great success. He was greeted in aristocratic circles in Austria and Hungary, and was able to meet Beethoven and Schubert. Liszt's father, who had taken a one-year leave of absence from Prince Esterhazy to tour with Franz, was let go from his position. The family then remained in Vienna.

At the end of 1823 or early 1824, Liszt's first published composition (Variation on a Waltz by Diabelli) appeared as Variation 24 in Part II of Vaterlandischer Kunstlerverein. This anthology, commissioned by Anton Diabelli, includes 50 variations on his waltz by 50 different composers; Part I being taken up by Beethoven's 33 variations on the same theme. He was the only child composer in the anthology.

Adam Liszt died from typhus on 28 August 1827. Franz and his mother moved to Paris and lived in a small apartment. He gave up touring, and to earn money, Liszt gave lessons in piano playing and composition to students scattered about the city (he went to them). He kept uncertain hours and took up smoking and drinking.

Liszt fell in love with one of his pupils, Caroline de Saint-Cricq, the daughter of Pierre de Saint-Cricq, Charles X's minister of commerce. Pierre insisted that the affair be broken off. Liszt fell so ill for so long, that an obituary notice was printed in a Paris newspaper. He underwent a long period of religious doubts and pessimism. He wanted to join the Church, but was dissuaded at this time by his mother. During this period, Liszt read a great deal to overcome his lack of a general education. He soon came into contact with many authors and artists of his day, including Victor Hugo and Heinrich Heine. He composed practically nothing in these years. In 1830 the July Revolution inspired him to sketch a Revolutionary Symphony based on the events of the "three glorious days." He then took a greater interest in events around him. He met Hector Berlioz on 4 December 1830.

Berlioz's music made a strong impression on Liszt, especially when he was writing for an orchestra.

After attending a charity concert on 20 April 1832 for the victims of the Parisian cholera epidemic (organized by Niccolo Paganini), Liszt determined to become as great a virtuoso on the piano as Paganini was on the violin. In 1833 Liszt made transcriptions of several works by Berlioz, his motive was to help the poverty-stricken Berlioz, whose symphony was unknown and unpublished. Liszt paid for the publishing himself. He was also forming a friendship with another composer, Frederic Chopin (Chopin was influenced with Liszt's poetic and romantic side). Also, in this time period, Liszt began a relationship with the married Countess Marie d'Agoult.

In 1835, the countess left her husband and family to join Liszt in Geneva; Liszt's daughter with the countess, Blandine, was born there on 18 December. Liszt taught at the newly founded Geneva Conservatory, wrote a manual of piano technique (later lost), and contributed essays for the Paris Revue et Gazette Musicale. In these essays, he argued for the raising of the artist from the status of a servant to a respected member of the community

For the next four years, Liszt and the countess lived together, mainly in Switzerland and Italy, where their daughter, Cosima, was born in Como, Italy on 25 December 1837. On 9 May 1839, their son, Daniel was born. That autumn relations between them became strained. Liszt heard that plans for a Beethoven monument in Bonn were in danger of collapse for lack of funds and pledged his support. Doing so meant returning to the life of a touring virtuoso. The countess returned to Paris with the children, while Liszt gave six concerts in Vienna, then toured Hungary. For the next eight years Liszt continued to tour Europe, spending holidays with the countess and their children on the island of Nonnenwerth on the Rhine in the summers of 1841 and 1843. In spring 1844, the couple finally separated. The years from 1845 through 1849 was Liszt's most brilliant period as a concert pianist; honors were showered on him and he was met with adulation where he went. It could be safe to assume that he appeared in public well over a thousand times during 1841 – 1849. During this virtuoso heyday, Hans Christian Andersen described him as a "slim young man with dark hair hung around his pale face". He was seen as handsome by many, with the German poet Heinrich Heine writing about his showmanship during concerts "How powerful, how shattering was his mere physical appearance".

In 1841, Franz Liszt was admitted to the Freemason's lodge Zur Einigkeit (Unity) in Frankfurt. He was promoted to the second degree and elected master as member of the lodge "Zur Eintracht", in Berlin. In 1845 he was also an honorary member of the lodge Modestia cum Libertate (Modesty at Freedom) at Zurich, and in 1870, the lodge in Pest (Budapest-Hungary).

After 1842, "Lisztomania"—coined by 19th-century German poet and Liszt's contemporary, Heinrich Heine—swept across Europe. The receptions that Liszt enjoyed as a result can be described only as hysterical. Women fought over his silk handkerchiefs and velvet gloves, which they ripped to shreds as souvenirs. The

atmosphere was fueled in great part by the artist's mesmeric personality and stage presence. Many witnesses later testified that Liszt's playing raised the mood of audiences to a level of mystical ecstasy

On 14 March 1842, Liszt received an honorary doctorate from the University of Königsberg—an honor unprecedented at the time and an especially important one from the perspective of the German tradition. Liszt never used 'Dr. Liszt' or 'Dr. Franz Liszt' publicly.

Adding to his reputation was the fact that Liszt gave away much of his proceeds to charity and humanitarian causes. In fact, Liszt had made so much money by his mid-forties that virtually all his performing fees after 1857 went to charity. While his work for the Beethoven monument and the Hungarian National School of Music is well known, he also gave generously to the building fund of Cologne Cathedral, the establishment of a Gymnasium at Dortmund, and the construction of the Leopold Church in Pest. There were also private donations to hospitals, schools, and charitable organizations such as the Leipzig Musicians Pension Fund. When he found out about the Great Fire of Hamburg, which raged for three days during May 1842 and destroyed much of the city, he gave concerts in aid of the thousands of homeless there.

Liszt took up a long-standing invitation of Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia to settle at Weimar, where he had been appointed Kapellmeister Extraordinaire in 1842 until 1861. During this period, he acted as conductor at court concerts and on special occasions at the theatre. He gave lessons to a number of pianists, including the great virtuoso Hans von Bülow, who married Liszt's daughter Cosima in 1857 (years later, she would marry Richard Wagner). He also wrote articles championing Berlioz and Wagner. Finally, Liszt had ample time to compose, and during the next 12 years revised or produced those orchestral and choral pieces upon which his reputation as a composer mainly rested. During those twelve years, he also helped raise the profile of the exiled Wagner by conducting the overtures of his operas in concert. Liszt and Wagner would have a profound friendship that lasted until Wagner's death in Venice in 1883.

In February 1847, Liszt played in Kiev. There he met the Polish Princess Carolyne zu Sayn-Wittgenstein, who was to become one of the most significant people for the rest of his life. She persuaded him to concentrate on composition, which meant giving up his career as a travelling virtuoso. After a tour of the Balkans, Turkey and Russia that summer, Liszt gave his final concert for pay in September at Yelisavetgrad (known today as Kropyvnytskyi). He spent the winter with the princess at her estate in Woronince. By retiring from the concert platform at 35, while still at the height of his powers, Liszt succeeded in keeping the legend of his playing untarnished.

Princess Carolyne lived with Liszt during his years in Weimar. She eventually wished to marry Liszt, but since she had been previously married and her husband, Russian military officer Prince Nikolaus zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Ludwigsburg, was still alive, she had to convince the Roman Catholic authorities that her marriage to him had been invalid. After huge efforts and a monstrously intricate process,

she was temporarily successful in September 1860. It was planned that the couple would marry in Rome, on 22 October 1861, Liszt's 50th birthday. Although Liszt arrived in Rome on 21 October, the marriage was made impossible by a letter that had arrived the previous day to the Pope himself. It appears that both her husband and the Tsar of Russia had managed to quash permission for the marriage at the Vatican. The Russian government also impounded her several estates in the Polish Ukraine, which made her later marriage to anybody unfeasible.

The 1860s were a period of great sadness in Liszt's private life. On 13 December 1859, he lost his 20-year-old son Daniel (from tuberculosis), and, on 11 September 1862, his 26-year-old daughter Blandine also died (in childbirth). In letters to friends, Liszt afterwards announced that he would retreat to a solitary living. He found it at the monastery Madonna del Rosario, just outside Rome, where on 20 June 1863, he took up quarters in a small, spartan apartment. On 25 April 1865, he received the tonsure at the hands of Cardinal Hohenlohe. On 31 July 1865, he received the four minor orders: porter, lector, exorcist, and acolyte. After this ordination, he was often called Abbé Liszt. On 14 August 1879, he was made an honorary canon of Albano. In 1866, Liszt composed the Hungarian coronation ceremony for Franz Joseph and Elisabeth of Bavaria. The Mass was first performed on 8 June 1867, at the coronation ceremony in the Matthias Church by Buda Castle in a six-section form.

In 1869 Liszt was invited back to Weimar to give master classes in piano playing. During this year, Countess Olga Jania was infatuated with him. When he didn't return her affections, she was prepared to shoot him and poison herself. Neither attempt was successful. Two years later, he was asked to give master classes in Budapest at the Hungarian Music Academy. From then until the end of his life, he made regular journeys between Rome, Weimar and Budapest, continuing what he called his "vie trifurquée" (tripartite existence). It is estimated that Liszt travelled at least 4,000 miles a year during this period in his life—an exceptional figure given his advancing age and the rigors of road and rail in the 1870's.

In 1871, Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Andrassy wrote to Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I requesting an annual grant of 4,000 guldens and the rank of Koniglicher Rat (Crown Councilor) for Liszt, who in return, would permanently settle in Budapest, directing the orchestra of the National Theatre as well as musical institutions. The plan of the foundation of a Royal Academy was agreed upon by the Hungarian Parliament in 1872. In March 1875, Liszt was nominated as President. The Academy was officially opened on 14 November 1875 with Liszt's colleague Ferenc Erkel as director. Liszt himself came in March 1876 to give some lessons and a charity concert. In spite of the conditions under which Liszt had been appointed as "Königlicher Rat", he neither directed the orchestra of the National Theatre, nor did he permanently settle in Hungary. Typically, he would arrive in mid-winter in Budapest, and by the beginning of spring, he left. In 1873, on the occasion of Liszt's 50th anniversary as performing artist, the city of Budapest instituted a "Franz Liszt Stiftung" (Franz Liszt Foundation), to provide stipends of 200 guldens for three students of the Academy who had shown excellent abilities with regard to Hungarian music. Liszt alone decided the allocation of these stipends.

Liszt fell down the stairs of a hotel in Weimar on 2 July 1881. Though friends and colleagues had noticed swelling in his feet and legs when he had arrived in Weimar the previous month (an indication of possible congestive heart failure), he had been in good health up to that point and was still fit and active. The fall left him immobilized for eight weeks and he never fully recovered from it. A number of ailments manifested themselves - dropsy, asthma, insomnia, a cataract of the left eye and heart disease. He became increasingly plagued by feelings of desolation, despair and a preoccupation with death - feelings that he expressed in his works from this period.

Liszt died in Bayreuth, Germany, on 31 July 1886, at the age of 74, officially as a result of pneumonia, which he may have contracted during the Bayreuth Festival hosted by his daughter Cosima. Questions have been posed as to whether medical malpractice played a part in his death. His final word was "Tristan" (from a performance of Tristan and Isolda). He was buried on 3 August 1886, in the municipal cemetery of Bayreuth against his wishes – According to the New York Times, The Franciscan friars at Pesth had testified on oath that the late Abbe Franz Liszt repeatedly expressed his desire to be buried in the vaults of their monastery, the funeral to take place at 6 in the morning; even the friar's habit in which he wished to be interred had been kept ready for years.

Many musicians consider Liszt to be the greatest pianist who ever lived. The critic Peter G. Davis has opined: "Perhaps [Liszt] was not the most transcendent virtuoso who ever lived, but his audiences thought he was."

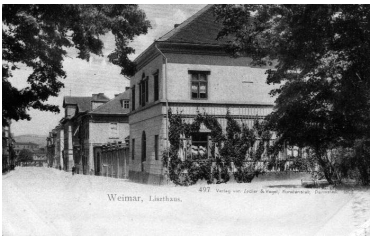
There are few, if any, good sources that give an impression of how Liszt really sounded from the 1820s. Carl Czerny claimed that Liszt was a natural who played according to feeling, and reviews of his concerts especially praise the brilliance, strength and precision in his playing. Liszt possessed notable sight-reading skills. Liszt was sometimes mocked in the press for facial expression and gestures at the piano. Also noted were the extravagant liberties he could take with the text of a score at this time. Berlioz tells us how Liszt would add cadenzas, tremolos, and trills when playing the first movement of Beethoven's Moonlight. In his Baccalaureus letter to George Sand (Chopin's lover), from the beginning of 1837, Liszt admitted that he had done so for the purpose of gaining applause, and promised to follow both the letter and the spirit of a score from then on. It has been debated to what extent he realized his promise, however. By July 1840, the British newspaper The Times could still report: "His performance commenced with Handel's Fugue in E minor, which was played by Liszt with an avoidance of everything approaching to meretricious ornament and indeed scarcely any additions, except a multitude of ingeniously contrived and appropriate harmonies, casting a glow of colour over the beauties of the composition and infusing into it a spirit which from no other hand it ever before received."

Franz Liszt socialized with some of the most reputable of artists of his time: Victor Hugo (of whom he was a most fervent admirer), Alphonse de Lamartine, Honoré de Balzac, Eugène Delacroix, and George Sand. As for musicians and composers, Liszt rubbed elbows with Hector Berlioz, Frédéric Chopin, Robert Schumann and Richard Wagner, to name but a few. Amongst these, two in particular were most

important to the composer. Hector Berlioz, an old friend with whom Liszt had shared many passionate discussions regarding literature, art and, of course, music. Secondly Richard Wagner, whom he met later when he achieved a widespread reputation as a musician. Though these friendships weren't without occasional jealousies and quarrels (notably due to the union between Wagner and his daughter Cosima), Liszt was nonetheless a devoted friend, doing everything in his power to promote the music of his friends.

His success was not only due to his technical prowess: he also gave off a distinct magnetism. Behind the piano, his face hidden behind long falling hair, Liszt entered into a kind of trance with grimaces and effects that enraptured his audiences. Liszt introduced a modern form of concert recital, with three key elements: a single performer on stage, a program performed entirely by memory (without a score), and an eclectic mix of various works (Bach, Chopin, Beethoven…). Liszt was such an intense piano player – he would break piano strings while playing. He was the rock star of the Romantic period.

Trading Card: Ogden's Tobacco Company was an English company specializing in tobacco products. The company was founded in 1860 by Thomas Ogden who opened a small retail store in Park Lane, Liverpool. The company remained in business until the 1960's. Today, the main factory is still in good condition.



Liszt House in Weimar 1902 Postcard: Zedler & Vogel was a publisher and a print shop founded in 1888, dissolved after 1925, based in Darmstadt, Germany.

Fantasy Bank Note

Kamberra, Kingdom (Small monarchy located in the Pacific Ocean)
5 Numismas
2019 Unc. Polymer Note

1936 Hungarian 2 Pengo
Size: 27 mm
Weight: 10 gr.
Composition: Silver .640
Mintage: 200,000

Obv: 50th Anniversary of the
Death of Franz von Liszt
Liszt Ferenc A Nagy Magyar
Zenekolto Emlekere (Liszt Ferenc The
great Hungarian you were listening)

Rev: Kingdom of Hungary
Coat of arms
Magyar Kiralysag
(Kingdom of Hungary)

1961 Hungarian 25 Forint
Size: 32 mm
Weight: 17.5 gr.
Composition: .75 silver
Mintage: 15,000

Obv: 150th Anniversary
Liszt Ferenc Emlekev (Liszt Memory)

Rev: Hungarian People's Republic

1986 Silver Medal, by
von Gruner bei
Medaillenkunst
(von Gruner, medalist)
Size: 35.2 mm
Weight: 14.65 gr.

2011 Euro
10 Euro Germany
Size: 32.5 mm
Weight: 16 gm.
Composition: .625 Silver
Minted in Karlsruhe

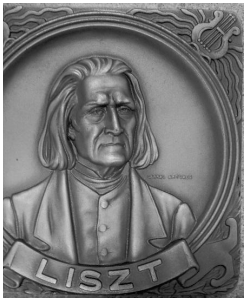
Obv: 200 Geburtstag (Birthday) Franz Liszt
Artist: Michael Otto

Rev: Republic of Germany

Bronze French Medal
by Pianist, Pierre-Ernest Bouret

Obv: Left Profile

Rev: il faut qu'il chante et qu'il passe tzigane et franciscain
(He must sing and pass gypsy and franciscan)



Portuguese Bronze
Framed Medal
Made by Jose Cabral Antunes
Size: 7.5 cm (2.95") Square
Weight: 205 grams (7.2 oz.)

2011 Souvenir Token
Size: 32.5 mm
Weight: 12 gr.
Composition: .333 Silver

Obv: The 200th Anniversary of Ferenc Liszt

Rev: DIE DEUTSCHEN PRÄGESTÄTTEN (The German Mills)

2011 Tuvalo Dollar
Size: 40.6 mm
Weight: 31.135 gr.
Composition: 99.9 Silver
Mint: Perth, 5,000
Designer: Ryan Vanderwiel

Obv: Liszt with treble clef and staff

Rev: Queen Elizabeth II

2012 Silver Plated Copper Token
Size: 40 mm
Weight: 28 gr.
Mintage: 2,000, Hungary
Designer: Laszlo Szlavics Jr.

Obv: Franz Liszt

Rev: Nagy Magyarok (Great Hungarian)

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2019 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

141. Obv. MISSOURI GATEWAY ARCH

Rev. ROUTE / 66 /
1 TROY OUNCE .999 SILVER /SMI

142. Obv. ILLINOIS GEMINI GIANT

Rev. ROUTE / 66 /
1 TROY OUNCE .999 SILVER /SMI

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How Well Do You Know These Numismatic Facts?

Do you know these facts about women voting in the United States?

1. What year did women get the right to vote?

2. How long after the year in question one did African Americans get the right to vote?

3. Who was the first woman elected as a state Governor? What state was she elected in and what is her numismatic connection? How about her Missouri connection?

4. What is the right to vote called?

5. What commemorative coin will be issued to commemorate women's suffrage?

6. Who was the woman featured on a U.S. circulating coin that was a suffragette?

7. Who was the woman featured on a U.S. non-circulating coin that was a suffragette? Hint – it is made of gold.

8. What coins were minted in the year from question one?

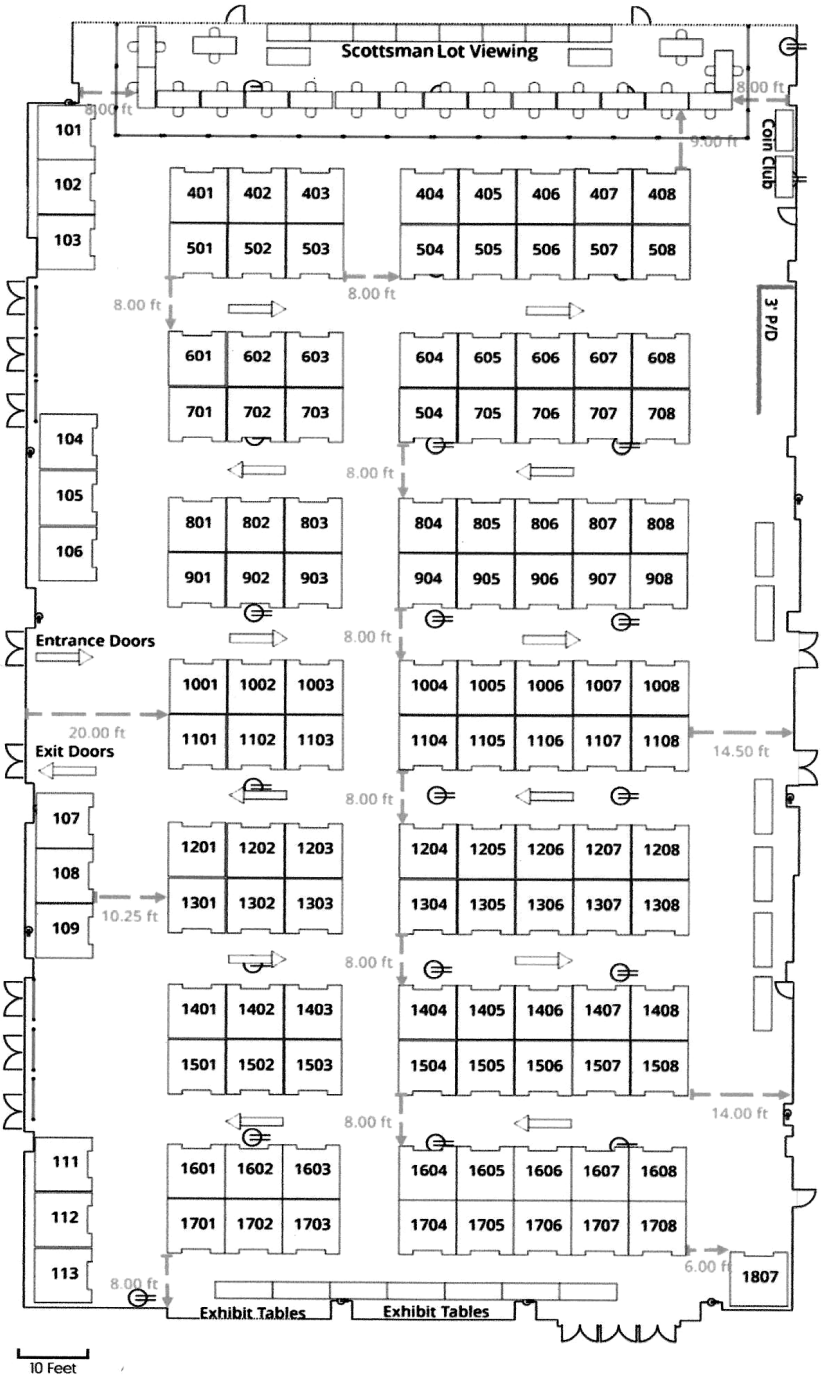
9. Which President signed the 19th amendment? Were any coins produced in his honor? Anything unusual about these coins?

Bonus Question:

On June 2nd Delaware voted on the Constitutional Amendment referred to in question one that gave women the right to vote. Delaware would have been the state to ratify the amendment, thereby establishing Delaware as the state that pushed women's voting rights over the top. What happened?

Answers appear on page 44 and 45

2020 MNS Show



ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
A-Coin+Stamp	1406	Jacksonville, FL
Alabama Coin & Silver	1006	Huntsville, AL
Americana Collectors	603	Independence, MO
Andrew Rieber INC.	407	Manteno, IL
Andy Mirski	1408	Des Plaines, IL
Appraisal Services	1003	Galloway, OH
Bob Hurst	109	Vero Beach, FL
Brian Raines	1505	Mount Vernon, OH
Al Boulanger	1408	Pittsboro, IN
Larry Briggs Rare Coin SEGS Grading	902-903	Lima, OH
Buried Treasures	1108	Chillicothe, OH
Butternut	908	Brentwood, TN
Ken Byrd Coins & Currency	508	Colorado Springs, CO
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The Coin Collector	1203	Mifflinburg, PA
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Costa's Coins & Currency	702	Libertyville, IL
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Dempsey and Baxter	1304	Erie, PA
Dave's Coins		Springfield, IL
DRP Coins	1604	Decatur, IL
dbkj Numismatics	701	Fort Smith, AR
Dollar Bill'$ Rare Coin Gallery	808	Elk Grove Village, IL
Duke Numismatics	1508	Ringolg, GA
Eagle Coin, Stamp & Jewelry Co.	1603	O'Fallon, IL
Eagle Rare Coin Company	602	Kansas City, Mo
Estate Coin & Jewelry	802	Sarasota, FL
Excellent Numismatics	1707	Malibu, CA
Coleman Foster	1301	Austin, TX
Falcon Coins	404	Falcon, CO
Flowing Hair Collectibles	505	Cincinnati ,OH
Fred's Cool Coins	501	Geneva, IL
FUBA Coins	601	Plainfield, IN
Gordy's Rare Coin	104	Hot Springs Village, AR
Dave Gourley	904	Marysville, OH
Drovers Coin Exchange	904	Ellsworth, KS
Greater Milwaukee Coin	1602	Brookfield, WI
Robert Green	1105	Columbus, NE
John Gulde	503	Scottsdale, AZ
Glenn Schinke	1507	Mentros, CA
Chris Hansen	101	Shawnee, KS
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Herakles Numismatics Inc.	1705	Huntersville, NC
ITS Coins	1802	Hazelwood, MO
Jascan Coins	1107	St. Peters, MO
James Beach	1606	Owosso, MI
Jay Temchack	405	Bismarck, ND
Iowa Great Lakes Coins		Spirit Lake, IA
J & J Coins	801, 901, 803	Sioux City, IA
J & P Coins & Currency SPMX	1005	Helena, AL
JEB Numismatics		
Gary Burhop	1205	Olive Branch, MS
Jeff & Bonnie Byer	606	Skokie, IL

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K & P Services	1201	Florissant, MO
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Kedzie Koins& Jewelry Inc.	1007-1008	Chicago, IL
Kearney Coin Center	1208-1308	Kearney, NE
Jonathan K. Kern	705 - 706	Lexington, KY
Jay King	1306-1307	Logansport, IN
Langham Rare Coins	1104	Vandalia, IL
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Lopop	1607	Merchantville, NJ
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Largo Coin & Currency	1407	Largo, FL
Mark Richter	502	Vicksburg, MS
Meyer's Coins	504	Shawnee, KS
Mid-America Coins	1703	Grove, OK
Midwest Coinarama	703	Cambridge, IL
Steve Mileham,	1404-1405	Springfield, IL
McIntire Rare Collectibles	1605	Jacksonvillee. AR
Steven Moore	804	St. Louis, MO
Morton Grove Coins	111- 112 -113	Morton Grove, IL
Richard McPheeters Rare Coins	604	Claremore, OK
Nickel & Dime Coins	402	Harlan, IN
Nomad Numismatics	1601	Kansas City, MO
Raines Rare Coins	1601	Lees Summit, MO
Northeast Arkansas Coin Co	604,704	Jonesboro, AR
Northern Ill. Coin & Stamp Supply	lobby	Woodstock, IL
Notes of Note: Dusty Royer	1202	St. Peters, MO
Numismatic Financial Corp	707	Winter Springs, Fl
Oakwood Coins	1207	Chanute, KS
Mike Orlando	1101	St. Ann, MO
Pacifica Trading Co.	1204	Monterey, CA
Paper Money Depot	403	Gainesville GA
R & D Enterprises	106	Florissant, MO
Rarcoa Inc	1106	Willowbrook, IL
Rumors Have it !	506	New Berlin, IL
Tom Reynolds	1302-1303	Omaha, NE
Royalty Coins	807	San Antonio, TX
Scotsman Coins	401	St. Louis, MO
Show Me Rare Coins	103	Columbia, MO
Southwestern Gold, Inc.	1206	Albuquerque, NM
Stateline Coin Exchange, LLC	708	Roanoke, IN
Salt City Coin	608	Hutchinson, KS
Schaffer's	1702	Tulsa, OK
Larry Tekamp Rare Coins & Bullion	1102	Dayton, OH
Texican Wholesale	906-907	Texarkana, TX
Leon Thornton	102	Eminence, MO
Terry Bry	805	St. Louis, MO.
Vaughn Rare Coins		
Steven Erdmann		Alton, IL
E.C.I.N.	1608	Arnold, MO
West Coast Coins	905	Toledo, WA
Wholesale Numismatics, LLC	406	Lexington, KY
Working Man's Rare Coins		Monroe, MI
Tartan Collectables	1708	Traverse City, MI

Sky Gods

By
Mark Blumenstock

The Greeks and Romans had thousands of gods, and a few of the most popular ones were put on coins. The Greek religions were interested in the emotion that mythology provided, while the Romans viewed their gods in a more orderly and legalistic way. Virgil said that the whole basis of Roman religion was displayed by the goddess "Pietas" who wanted the Romans to be dutiful to their family and the gods (Roman religion, "Divinities of the Republic" par. 4). Many Roman coins display these values by saying "Pius Felix". This means dedication to the gods, the family, and the state (Sear, Vol. I, 16). It is interesting to note that this same sentiment is incorporated in the laws and customs of many civilizations, including the United States. U.S. coins say "In God we trust", and Americans show dedication to the state as they pledge allegiance to the flag. See Figure 1.

Figure 1.

Left: Pietas 197 A.D. Right: Valens says "PF" (Pius Felix).

Many cultures have had a belief in a "sky god". Peoples of North and South America, Africa, Northern Asia and Australia have all acknowledged a creator who dwells high above the world (High God). Hinduism is the oldest continuously practiced religion and goes back at least to the 3rd or 2nd millennium BCE. It also exhibits a belief in several deities that are associated with the sky and the atmosphere. The Hindu sky god "Dyaus" is similar to Zeus and Jove who were father-figures and sky gods (Hinduism, "Indo-European sources" par. 3).

Lightning, weather, and certain stones (e.g., meteorites) were thought to be controlled by sky divinities (Roman religion, "Veneration of objects" par. 2). Cicero mentions that "Jupiter" means, "helping father" and was thought by some to be the cause of thunder and lightning (Cicero 149). Living in the heavens meant that sky gods saw a lot of birds. Zeus and Jupiter each had a pet eagle. You can see Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his right hand, and his eagle on his left hand on a Roman denarius, in Volume 39 of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics (Vaughn, Picture #30, 26).

Zeus and Jupiter may have inspired the use of eagles as a national symbol for many modern countries. For example: Austria, Germany, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Sudan, Syria, and the United States have had eagles on their coins. Also, Hera and Juno each had a peacock, and Athena and Minerva each had an owl. You can view the Greek government's reproduction of an ancient coin with Athena's owl, in Volume 43 of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics (Blumenstock, "Coin Identification" 9).

In 1969 humans became sky gods as they went to the moon. Instead of naming their spaceship after a moon goddess such as Artemis, the people at NASA chose the name of her brother Apollo (a sun god). As the astronauts landed on “Tranquility Base”, they honored the companion of Apollo’s dad (i.e., Zeus), as they famously said, “The Eagle has landed”.

Helena, the wife of the emperor Constantius the First, and the mother of Constantine the First, was a promoter of the Christian god Jesus. Her image is found on several Roman coins, and today the Catholic Church considers her to be a saint, with a feast day on the 18th of August (Jöckle 195)

Constantine the Great, worshiped Sol (i.e., the sun). At that time, there was a religious revival under way for a monotheistic religion called Sol invictus, “the unconquerable sun” (Perowne 133-135). After a military victory in 312 Constantine made the religious transition to monotheistic Christianity. Christianity worships a sky god, who is called the "Holy Father", and resides in Heaven. The song "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" takes on a literal meaning when you see the vision of Constantine riding up to heaven after his death. Notice the giant "hand of God" about to grab him from above and give him his eternal reward. See Figure 2.

Figure 2.

Left: Sun God Sol. Right: Constantine rides his chariot to heaven in 339 A.D.

After Constantine died most emperors remained devoted to the Christian religion. In Figure 3 the emperor Valens is shown with a banner displaying the Greek letters Rho and Chi (i.e., a Christogram). The traditional “Christian cross” can be found, in a variety of “types”, on Byzantine coins between 491 and 1453 (Vagi 114-115).

Figure 3.

Left: Romulus and Remus with wolf (Sear, Vol. IV, 503).

Right: Valens, with a Christian Banner, drags a prisoner by his hair.

In addition to the sky-god father figures, there are also several examples of mother figures. Cybele was the Asian and Greco-Roman mother of the gods and the giver of all life. She is found on Roman coins in the 2nd and 3rd Centuries (Sear, Vol. I, 28). One example is a coin made by Julia Domna in 205 A.D. showing Cybele seated on a cart drawn by lions (Sear, Vol. II, 494). Her festival was from March 15 to 27. On March 24 the "Day of Blood" was celebrated; this was when Cybele’s son and lover, the fertility god “Attis”, bled to death. At this time Cybele’s priests drew blood from their arms and threw it on the altar and the statue of Cybele. “On March 27 the silver statue of the goddess, with the sacred stone set in its head, was borne in procession and bathed in the Almo, a tributary of the Tiber River." (Great Mother of the Gods, par. 4). After her son Attis died, he was raised from the dead. A holiday called “Hilaria” celebrated the resurrection of Attis much like Easter celebrates the resurrection of Jesus (Hilaria).

In 451 the third Ecumenical Council, in Ephesus, declared the Christian Saint Mary to be the "Mother of God" (Woodward). Her high feast day, called the "Annunciation", is when Gabriel announced the conception of Jesus. It takes place on March 25, which is the day after Cybele’s Day of Blood. (Jöckle 300).

The Roman mother goddess "Vesta" was worshiped as the Sancta Mater. One example of a coin made by Valerian, between 253 and 255, shows Vesta with a patera and transverse scepter (Sear, Vol. III, 271). Jupiter’s consort Juno was another mother figure; the queen of heaven. When we consider the "holy mother" concept, this female addition to the “god group” allows us to form a "Holy Family". See Figure 4.

Figure 4.
Left: Juno Regina.
Right: Holy Family on Catholic Amulet.

It seems to be the case that the loss of the old Roman gods left a cultural vacuum, and the saints of the new Christian religion filled that vacuum. While the god's name was different, the new god's character, activity, and holiday (e.g., feast day) were similar (Roman religion, "Survival of Roman religion" par. 1).

The Bible mentions that the "Sons of God" mated with human women because they were beautiful (Holy Bible, Genesis 6). It was common in the Roman world to have a male god mate with humans. Two of these "demigod" children included Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome. See Figure 3. Their father was the god Mars, and their mother was Rhea Silvia, a Vestal Virgin (Romulus and Remus par. 1). This is similar to the conception and birth of Jesus, since his father was the Jewish god and his mother was the Virgin Mary. Mars can be seen in Volume 43 of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics (Blumenstock, "Coin Identification" 10).

Mary and Rhea Silvia were admired for their chastity. The Greek goddess Athena was also a virgin, as was her Roman counterpart Minerva. Naturally there was a Roman personification for this degree of modesty called Pudicitia. Cicero mentions that "Minerva" means "She who threatens" (Cicero 150), and this woman warrior, like Athena, helped humans in their time of need. See Figure 5.

Figure 5.
Left: Pudicitia. Right: Minerva, ready for war.

Another famous demigod was Aesculapius the son of the god Apollo (god of healing, truth, and prophecy) and the mortal princess Coronis. Aesculapius was a demigod of medicine and healing. His staff and snake can still be seen today on most ambulances (Blumenstock, "Sacred Snakes" 11). Aesculapius can also be seen with his snake-entwined staff in 272 A.D. on a coin by Aurelian (Sear, Vol. III, 421). The numbers of similar Christian saints who have performed healing miracles are so numerous that it would be impossible to name them all. The Apostle Peter, who was the first Pope, is said to have cured a blind woman (Jöckle 350). The Apostle John is said to have raised several people from the dead (Jöckle 238). Probably the best know healer of all, would be Jesus.

Roman Emperors observed the sky-god theme. Many Roman coins say "Jupiter save Augustus" (i.e., IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG"). The modern version of this prayer is the British saying, "God save the King". Roman coins also claimed that the current Augustus was the father of his country (i.e., Pater Patriae), and when each Augustus died he usually became a heavenly sky god himself. This reward of heaven was possible if a human had good qualities such as intellect, virtue, loyalty, and good faith. So while the souls of all men are immortal, the souls of good and brave men are divine (Perowne 82-83). George Washington's death inspired a mural to be painted under the U.S. Capital dome. It is called the “Apotheosis of George Washington" and it pictures the resurrected father of his country, congregating with several other gods.

The need to protect humanity from natural events, and neighboring tribes, has always been mankind's curse, and the appeal for divine intervention has prevailed from time immemorial. Whether it was Zeus and Hera, or Jupiter and Juno, or the Christian family, there was frequently a familial construct in religious dogma.

Some Romans thought that the invention of gods was simply a social device to control people. For example, Cicero, " . . . maintained that the importance of religion was political, residing in its power to keep the multitude under control, to prevent social chaos, and to promote patriotic feeling." (qtd. in Roman religion, "Religion in the later Republic" par. 3). With this in mind consider an aphorism from that bad boy of modern philosophy, Friedrich Nietzsche. In his book Beyond Good and Evil he says: "There is a subtlety in the fact that God learned Greek when he wanted to become an author--and that he didn't learn it any better." (Peterson 222).

NOTE: There are many examples of sky gods in other cultures. A few of the gods are listed in the table below. This table is compiled from text in the book The Ancient & Shining Ones, by D.J. Conway.

SKY GODS				
	GREAT FATHER	GREAT MOTHER	SUN GOD	MOON GODDESS
AFRICA	ADROA	MAWU	RUGABA	NGAMI
CHINA	SHANG-TI	KUAN YIN		CH'ANG-O
EGYPT	AMAN	ISIS	HORUS	ISIS
GREECE	ZEUS	HERA	HELIOS	ARTEMIS
INDIA	INDRA	TARA	VISHNU	SHIVA
NATIVE AMERICAN	TIRAWA	ATAENTSIC	ATIUS TIRAWA	IGALUK (MALE GOD)
NORDIC-GERMANIC	ODHINN	FRIGG	BALDER	NANNA
PHOENICIA	BA'AL	AHERAH	BA'AL	TANIT
ROME	JUPITER	JUNO	SOL	DIANA
SLAVONIC-RUSSIAN	PERUN	MATI SYRA	DAZHBOG	MYESYATS
SUMERIA	ANU	ANU	SHAMASH	SIN

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Depression Script of Missouri

By
Ralph A. Mitchell and
Neil Schafer

The stock market crash of October 29, 1929 heralded the beginning of a business contraction the likes of which the world had never before experienced. It was sharper and lasted longer in the United States, bringing with it economic chaos all over the country.

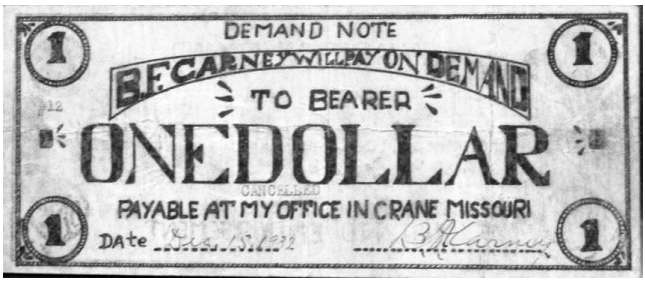
During the worst periods of the depression, many communities were temporarily deprived of normal monetary supplies and functions because of bank failures, hoarding of money, and inability to collect taxes. People simply had no money to spend. To counteract this situation, various forms of emergency currency or scrip were issued.

Scrip is defined as a temporary certificate issued for exchange at a later date for whatever is stated as the purpose of the issue – money, goods or some other asset. Much of the scrip circulating during the depression was probably illegal in that it was used instead of regular government currency, but as its acceptance depended on the attitude of the community of issue it was not regarded as legal tender. This also meant its area of circulation was most often very restricted.

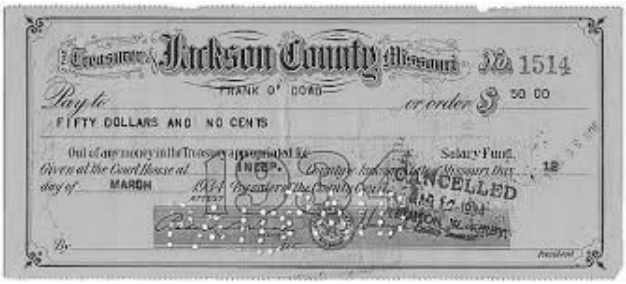
Cities and Counties were hard pressed for funds mainly because of bank failures which tied up millions in closed accounts, and widespread unemployment which prevented individuals from paying taxes when due. As funds were always needed to pay teachers and other employees, various forms of credit instruments were devised by cities, counties and boards of education.

Missouri

Crane - B.F. Carney, an insurance and farm loan businessman issued 1,000 One Dollar denomination in December 8, 1932, January 30, 1933 and March 11, 1933.



Jackson County – Treasurer of Jackson County issued denominations of 25, 40, 50, 100 and 125 Dollars in 1934



Kansas City – Kansas City Missouri Clearing House Association printed but did not issue 1, 5 and 10 dollar denominations

– Peter Falor Company printed but did not issue 10 Dollars

Mound City – Mound City Trade Currency issued 50 Cents and 1 Dollar

St. Louis – St. Louis Clearing House printed but did not issue 5 Dollars in 1933
– The Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis printed but did not issue 1, 5, 10 and 20 Dollars in 1933

– First National Bank printed but did not issue 1, 5, 10 and 20 Dollars in 1933
– Mercantile Commerce Bank and Trust Company all destroyed
– Mississippi Valley Trust Company printed but did not issue 1, 5 Dollars in 1933
– United Bank & Trust printed but did not issue 5, 10 and 20 Dollars

Sedalia – City of Sedalia – Co-operative Currency issued 1 Dollar in 1933

CO-OPERATIVE
CITY OF SEDALIA, MISSOURI
The City Clerk of the City of Sedalia, Missouri guarantees payment to bearer of ONE DOLLAR when 52 two-cent stamps issued and sold by the City of Sedalia, Missouri have been properly attached to the reverse side and cancelled.
1
1
No. 7029
S.A. 52633
CURRENCY

Excerpted from standard catalog of Depression Scrip of the United States : the 1930s including Canada and Mexico by Ralph A. Mitchell and Neil Shafer, 1984, Krause Publications

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

I am so excited about the events of the past few months. For people like me, who are shy, the requirement to stay at home was welcome news. If I do not have to go anywhere, I am happy. By the way, the French have a word to describe us shy types, obnoxious. Has a nice ring to it doesn't it?

To some these rules presented challenges. Companies who depended on coin auctions for their livelihood were challenged to find an alternative. Since many of these auctions were held along with a coin show, for example the Central States Numismatic Society Annual Convention held in April, the stay at home order meant the show had to be cancelled. Cancelled shows mean no venue to hold the auction and no live auction viewing.

The solution: hold the auction at the auction company's home office, use the internet to allow viewing and conduct the auction online or over the telephone.

I loved it! Since an online auction meant I could not be seen I could wear whatever I wanted. Image me sitting at home in my Dallas Cowboy pajamas bidding on great rarities such as 1804 Silver Dollars. I bet if I did this last year in Chicago, I would have received some funny looks. Especially if the back flap fell down like it did twice during this year's auction. And when I spilled spaghetti sauce down my shirt no one was there to tell me to mop it up from the carpet, like that lady in Boise did several years ago.

I also do not have to shave or cut my hair. Right now, my hair and beard are so long my wife has to ask me to say something so she knows which way I am facing. I also won third place in a "my dog and me lookalike contest". Last year I only finished seventh.

The social distancing requirement of keeping six feet apart from everyone was also good since previously my wife insisted on eight. Of course, maybe my lack of bathing played a role here.

So, what's this year's advice? Make stay at home permanent. When coin shows start up again instead of actually being there ask the show's promoter if video imaging is provided. Use a drone. If pizza can be delivered by drones why can't you send a drone up and down the bourse floor and ask the dealers to hold the item you are interested in up close to the camera? Ask a friend to wear a body camera at the show. I am sure no one would object if they held items inside their shirt to get you a better view.

Only join clubs that have online meetings. Recently club meetings were being held over the internet using a product called ZOOM. This involved participants going into little boxes and then joining the boxes together on one screen. Since the images in the boxes were video images the people could move and pick up things

to share with the other participants. And best of all, it was just sight and sound, the sense of smell was not included. If you sat at a table, pants were optional.

Even school children used this to receive an education instead of going to a classroom. This is not a new concept. When I was in grade school I often went to class outside the regular classroom. My teachers encouraged it. Many times, they would say "what are you doing? Get out of here!". I do not remember the alternative site as being very conductive to learning however, Principle's offices rarely are. And my dad did not use ZOOM, however he did use BIFF and BAM and SMACK.

This option is so popular that my local club started a petition requiring me to only attend club meetings via video conferencing. They promised that they would offer a ZOOM like option sometime in the next few years.

Another fun requirement was playing cops and robbers. Of course, everyone was a robber since we all wore masks. We were told it was to prevent personal liquids from being shared between people, but we all knew it was because of the mouth wash shortage. I told everyone people in Missouri wore masks because we are from the Jesse James state. My wife was very kind to me and made mine. She had some trouble though because it looks like a ski mask. My face and head are completely covered.

So, if you must attend a coin show, wear a mask. This is a good negotiating tool since the dealer cannot see your mouth. No longer will a smile at the wrong time cost you money. There is a caveat though, avoid statements like "this is robbery" or "do you feel lucky punk?" if you believe the dealer's price is too high.

It also is a good idea to wear gloves. This way no one can prove you were interested in an item because your fingerprints will not be on it. This also helps if the show's room temperature is too low.

So that's it, just pretend that the recent restrictions are still in place. Stay home. Think of all the money you will save if you do not go to coin shows. So what if you are missing that key Mercury dime and will continue to miss it since you are not buying anything. Your wife, or significant other, will love it since you will have more money to spend on them. And isn't that what life is all about, being miserable while your wife is happy? At least that is what my wife says it is.

Answers to How Much Do You Know About Women Voting in the United States?

1. 1920. The 19th amendment to the Constitution gives all American women the right to vote. This amendment was passed by Congress on June 4, 1919 and ratified on August 18, 1920. Tennessee was the 36th state, meeting the three fourths state ratification requirement. Missouri was the 11th state, July 3, 1919 and Illinois was the 1st, June 10, 1919 to ratify the amendment. 2020 is the Centennial of this right.

2. Negative 50 and 45. This is a trick question. In 1870 the 15h Amendment to the Constitution gave African American men the right to vote. This amendment was ratified on February 3, 1870. It was set-up by the 13th Amendment, January 31, 1865 which abolished slavery, and the 14th Amendment, July 9, 1868, which gave citizenship to all persons born in the United States. So, for men the answer is negative 50 (1920 – 1870). Women were not covered by 15th Amendment. They also were not covered by the 19th Amendment. It was not until the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed that racial discrimination was prohibited in voting. So, for women the correct answer is 45 (1965 – 1920).

3. Nellie Tayloe Ross, November 29, 1876 – December 19, 1977, was elected as the 14th governor of Wyoming in 1925. She won a special election after her husband, William Ross, died in office on October 2, 1924. Frank Lucas served as governor in the three months between William's death and Nellie's election. Mrs. Ross became the 28th, and first female, Director of the United States Mint. She was appointed by Franklin Roosevelt on May 3, 1933, and served under Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower until she retired in April 1953. Her Missouri connection? She was born in St. Joseph, Missouri. Wyoming was also the first state to grant women the right to vote, 1869 as a territory and 1890 as a state.

4. Suffrage – the right to vote in public, political elections.

5. Women's Suffrage Centennial Silver Dollar of 2020. This coin celebrates the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment. The obverse shows women in profile from three different decades of the suffrage movement.

6. Susan B. Anthony, February 15, 1820 – March 13, 1906, was a social reformer involved in women' suffrage, women's rights and abolitionism. Co-leader of the National American Women Suffrage Association (NAWSA). She was featured on the Susan B. Anthony dollar, minted 1979 – 1981, 1999.

7. Alice Paul, January 11, 1885 – July 9, 1977, helped secure passage of the 19th Amendment. She broke from NAWSA to form the National Woman's Party. She was featured in 2012 on the First Spouse $10 Gold Coin for Chester Arthur, President 1881-1885 since Arthur did not have a living spouse while he was President and Paul was born during his term in office.

8. Ok, not a suffrage question, but at least it's a numismatic one. Lincoln cent, Indian Head or Buffalo nickel, Winged Liberty or Mercury dimes, Standing Liberty Quarters, Liberty Walking Halves, Indian Head Eagles ($10) and Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles ($20). You could also add the Maine Centennial and Pilgrim Tercentenary Commemorative Half dollars

9. Woodrow Wilson, December 26, 1856 – February 3, 1924. He was the 28th President, 1913-1921. Wilson appeared on a presidential dollar in 2013. The unusual thing about his coins are the First Spouse $10 Gold Coins that went with his dollar. He had two, because he had two spouses: Ellen (May 15, 1860 – August 6, 1914) and Edith October 15, 1872 – December 28, 1961).

Bonus: Delaware voted "NO". It wasn't until March 6, 1923, after the amendment was approved that Delaware approved the amendment.

Online copies of this and all issues of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics may be found on the Newman Numismatic Portal NNP (https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/510562).

The NNP is an online reference that contains thousands of numismatic items. It is funded by the Eric P. Newman Education Society.

New Challenges

For this year's challenge, how about something with a small number of items, say eight coins, which can be displayed in an attractive case, where each item is a conversation starter in its own right and the items are something that very few people are familiar with? If this sounds good to you then the items you seek are Newfoundland Two Dollar gold coins.

Newfoundland is a large island off the east coast of mainland Canada. It became a British colony in 1825, was declared self-governing in 1855 and was given dominion status in 1907. In 1949 it voted to join Canada, along with Labrador, as the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

In 1865 Newfoundland issued coins under its own identify. While these coins consisted of the usual type, one cent, five cent, ten cents and twenty cents, one very unusual type, two dollar, was included. What made this even more unusual was its composition: gold. To indicate this denomination the value was expressed on the reverse in three ways: 2 dollars, 200 cents and 100 pence. The later was the equivalent value used in British money, or sterling.

The coins were issued in eight years from 1865 to 1888. A plastic holder was produced to hold these eight coins. The holder the author has is white with gold lettering. Since the coins are also gold, the coins really standout as a display.

The coins were designed by Leonard C. Wyon. They are .917 gold and .083 copper. Their weight is 3.33 grams, with a reeded edge and a diameter of 17.98 mm.

The obverse has Queen Victoria's portrait in the center with "VICTORY D : G : REG : NEWFOUNDLAND surrounding it. The reverse has 2 DOLLARS and the date in the center surrounded by TWO HUNDRED CENTS ONE HUNDRED PENCE.

While you would think an eight coin issue would not allow for any variety, this is not the case. Three different obverses were used, each showing a different portrait of Queen Victoria. Also changed was the number of dots appearing before and after NEWFOUNDLAND.

Luckily for collectors in only one year, 1870, were two obverses used. I say luckily since the plastic holder only has one opening for each year. So, if you purchase both 1870's only one can go in the holder.

Two mints were used. For seven of the years London was the only mint. In 1882 the Heaton Mint was used. These are denoted by an "H" mintmark, London did not use a mint mark, and again the minters were kind enough to not make any in London in 1882 so the plastic case works.

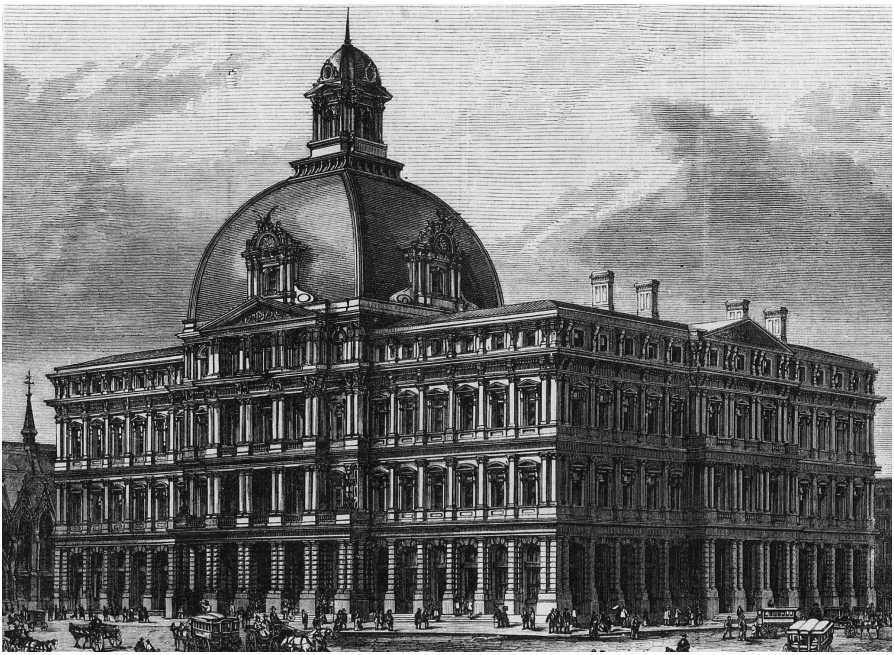
There are two rare issues, the 1888 one is unique, and anyway the 1888 and the other 1865 are way out of the price range of this collector so I did not include them in the set.

So what is the cost of this challenge? Last year at the Collectors' Auction 2019 Scotsman Coin and Jewelry offered a set as lot #14. The grades of the eight pieces were described as VF – AU. A black plastic holder was included. The set was hammered for $5,500 with $6,325 realized.

This is my suggestion for a fun challenge. By purchasing the plastic holder I limited the set to eight. The set is very attractive even though I only have two of the eight. I also find that the set is a conversation starter since most collectors are not familiar with these coins.

A Mint at St. Louis MO!

By
Robert Kravitz



A report accompanying H.R.873 to congress May 14, 1884, proposed a mint in St. Louis MO. A controlling argument was the fact that a large part of the silver coinage was executed at the San Francisco mint - the cost of transportation of the silver coins from San Francisco to the Atlantic states where it is wanted for circulation was very great. Transporting the silver to St. Louis would be more economical, saving almost a half a million dollars per year! Bullion brought to St. Louis would save 1% or more on transportation cost. Example of the same, say producing 41 million in silver coins per year would save at least $410,000 in transportation cost each year. This much savings alone would more than compensate for the establishment and running of a mint in St. Louis.

More costs would be saved in St. Louis during the distribution of the silver coinage. St. Louis is a central point for distribution of all types of goods already. The facilities for distribution of coin at St. Louis are upon 19 railroads centering from all directions east, west, north and south, and also by thousands of miles of waterways.

There is a building in St. Louis already that could be used for a mint: the U.S. Custom House at 815 Olive St. The three story granite building is 234 feet long and

179 feet deep. It includes a basement, sub-basement and attic level. The basement material is red Missouri granite, the upper floors are gray granite. The walls are three to four feet thick. The interior structure is a mixture of wrought and cast iron with brick floors. This at the time of construction was thought to be "fire proof". This would be an ideal building for a mint.

St. Louis is the most accessible point to the very mines where the metal is dug out of the ground. All the St. Louis railroads run into the mining regions. St. Louis has one of the finest smelting works in the country.

Another advantage of St. Louis is the fact that there is a supply of cheap food for the workman. Food there comes first hand from the nearby farms. Rents for St. Louis are comparatively low.

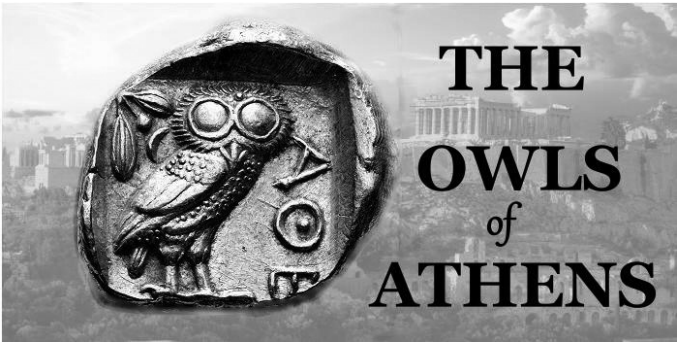
We could have had coins minted here in St. Louis, but this never took place. I could not find any information other than this report to congress on the subject of a mint in St. Louis. What would have been the mintmark? Could STL have been our mintmark? We will never know.

About the Author:

Robert Kravitz is the author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency: A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency (second edition). He is a dealer who attends most major shows and currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website www.robsfractional.com.

Athenian Owl Coins

By
Chip Vaughn



Probably the most iconic Greek coin ever minted was the Athenian Owl Tetradrachm. Even though they were minted more than 2,000 years ago, they are recognized by nearly all coin collectors, as well as much of the general public.

Athens was named after their patron goddess, Athena, the goddess of wisdom, war, handicraft and practical reason. In Greek mythology, a little owl often accompanies Athena. The Athenians were said to have adopted the owl for their city's mascot. And because of the fact that owls can see in the dark they were thought of as symbols that represented wisdom and knowledge.
So it's no wonder that the Athenians decided to feature Athena and her owl on their most basic coin, the Tetradrachm. These iconic coins were minted for nearly 500 years. The earliest versions were struck begining around 515 BC during the Archaic period. The coin features the helmeted head of Athena on the obverse with the crude stylized archaic overemphasis on her nose and almond shaped eyes. On the reverse is her stylized Owl in the center with an olive sprig to its left and the Greek letters - Alpha Theta Epsilon (the first three letters of Athens) on its right.

Around 485 BC Greece had moved to what is known as the Classical period. And, of course the style of the coins changed to fit the period. The design was slightly revised to look less "cartoonish" and slightly more lifelike while keeping the archaic almond shaped eyes. These Classic Tetradrachms were traded far and wide throughout the ancient world and indeed were considered to be THE STANDARD coin of the world during it's time, much as the American Dollar is today. These coins were struck in great quantities, thanks to the discovery of huge deposits of silver in the nearby mines of Laurion. This silver was used to significantly increase the production of Owls which enabled Athens to build up it's defenses and it's navy in preparation for the anticipated Persian invasian of Greece by King Xerxes.

You could say that the Owls produced by the Laurion silver enabled the Greeks to win a decisive victory at the Battle of Salamis in 480 BC and thereby determined the fate of the Western World. After Salamis, Xerxes fled back to Asia which allowed the Athenians to continue their experiments in democracy, constitutional government, private property, rationalsim, and individual rights which we all appreciate today.

The Owls of the Classical period are what most people envision when they think of Athenian Tetradrachms.

The beautiful Classical Owls continued to be produced through most of the rest of the century. Around 413 BC, the Pelaponesian War with Sparta disrupted the mining of silver at Laurion and by 404 BC when Athens lost the war to Sparta, the production of Owls had virually stopped. Around 393 BC, as Athens regained it's independence, the production of coins restarted. But the Owls after 393 BC were generally much cruder and less attractive.

Merchants would often use a chisel to make a test cut in the coins to determine if the coins were truly silver all the way through. (Note: They did this because some counterfeit coins were made of bronze cores with silver plating).

The last type of the Owl Tetradrachms are often referred to as “New Style Owls” . These were minted during the Roman domination of Greece after the Romans won a victory in the Battle of Pydna in 168 BC. As you can see, there was a complete overhaul of the previous designs. Athena is much more elaborate with a triple crested helmet. The owl also now sits on an amphora (jug), in reference to Athens’ international olive oil trade. These New Style Owls were minted for over 100 years and most likely helped finance the Greek revolt during the Mithradatic Wars beginning in 88 BC and ending in 63 BC.

The Owl Tetrdadrachms were finally discontinued around 42 BC when the Romans stopped Athens from minting any more silver coinage, for the purpose of replacing Greek coinage with the Roman Silver Denarius.

St. Louis Numismatic Association

Meets First Friday of the month:
7:30 PM, doors open at 6:00 PM

Machinist Hall
12365 St. Charles Rock Road
St. Louis, MO 63044

Features: short business meeting, a 60 lot auction, beverages and burse tables.

Dupo Coin Club

Meets Third Monday of the month: 7:00 PM

Sugar Loaf Township Community Building
240 A. Fifth Str.
Dupo, IL 62239

Directions: from I-255 take Exit 9 (Dupo), turn left on South Main Street, turn right on Admiral Trust Drive, go 1½ blocks, turn right into parking lot.

Next Show: January 3, 2021 American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia St. (Hwy 159) Collinsville, IL 62234, 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM.

Metro East Coin & Currency Club

Meets Third Tuesday of the month: 7:00 PM.
No meetings in June – July or August.

American Legion Hall Post 365
1022 Vandalia Ave (Hwy 159)
Collinsville, IL 62234

Directions: from I 55/70 take Exit 15 (Hwy 159), south which becomes Vandalia Avenue, go about 1.9 miles to 1022 Vandalia, turn left into parking lot

Next Shows: Fall Show: Sept. 27, 2020
Spring Show: April 4, 2021

Both shows are:
9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

at the American Legion HallPost 365
www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com

2020 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

Exhibitor:	Title:
Chris and Josh Clark	Interesting Numismatic Item
Joe Lindell	The Master – Augustus Saint-Gaudens
Dave Price	Error Coins
Kathy Skelton	Musicians on Coins: Liszt
Chip Vaughn	Famous People on Ancient Coins
----------	A Small Clump of Pine Trees

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

Please confirm all show dates. Due to COVID-19, some shows are subject to cancellation.

July 26, 2020	The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Summer Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive. CANCELLED
August 4 - 8, 2020	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details). CANCELLED
September 10 - 12, 2020	The Illinois Numismatic Association's 61st Coin & Currency Show will be held in Tinley Park, Illinois at the Tinley Park Convention Center.
September 19, 2020	**The World Coin Club of Missouri' 2019 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
September 27, 2020	**The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
October 16 - 17, 2020	The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 52th Annual Coin, Stamp and Card Show will be held in Lenexa, Kansas at the Lenexa Community Center, Pflumm Road at Santa Fe Trail Drive.
October 24 - 25, 2020	The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex.
November 5 - 7, 2020	**The Coin eXpo at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
November 8, 2020	The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Fall Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.

January 3, 2021	**The Dupo Coin will hold their next Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
January 7 – 10, 2021	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 66th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
February X – XX, 2021	**The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 57th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel. Please see www.stlouiscoinclub.com for additional information.**
March 11 – 13, 2021	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Phoenix, AZ at Phoenix Convention Center.(Consult the ANA website www.money.org, for details).
April 4, 2021	**The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Spring Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
April 21– 24, 2021	The Central States Numismatic Society's 82th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 8 – 10, 2021	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 15th Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
July 22 - 24, 2021	**The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 61th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located a One Convention Center Plaza.**
August 10 - 14, 2021	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).

April 27– 30, 2021	The Central States Numismatic Society's 83rdh Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
January 6 – 9, 2022	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 67th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
July 7 – 9, 2022	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 16th Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
August 16 – 20, 2022	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coinage Study Group. The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auction services. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The "show and tell" sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACGS meets monthly on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Star Coin Shop, 1356 South 5th Str. St. Charles, MO, 63301.

Please check our Facebook Page, "St Louis Ancient Coin Study Group" to confirm meeting dates, location and other information.

2020

August 20	The Coins of Athens
September 17	Ancient Coins in Early American Auctions – David Fanning (Guest Speaker) www.numislit.com
October 15	The Minting and Distribution of Coinage in Ancient Rome
November 19	Collecting Coins of the Roman Emperors
December 17	The Coins of Heraclius

2021

January 21	Ancient Coins of Great Britain
February 18	Collecting Classical Antiquities – Aaron Berk (Guest Speaker) Harlan Berk Ltd, Chicago, IL.
March 18	Ancient Coins of Africa
April 15	Nero
May 20	Biblical Coins
June 17	The Flavian Dynasty
July 15	The Battle of Actium – Cleopatra, Marc Antony and Octavian

These "Monthly Presentation Themes" are subject to change. Please check the "St Louis Ancient Coin Study Group" webpage on Facebook for updates and alterations. We post meeting info on our Facebook page about a week before meeting dates.

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2020

August 9	Nick Correnti	East Caribbean Coins and Currency
September 13	Jan Pallares	Postal Notes by Aaron T. Crane
October 11	Al Hortmann	Paper Money - Biography
November 8	Dan Burleson	TBD

2021

January 10	Dusty Royer	Disney Money
February 14	Stan Winchester	Numismatic Quiz
March 14	All Members	Coin and Book Garage Sale
April 11	Joe Lindell	Who was Daniel Webster?
May 16*	Dave Frank	KKK Tokens
June 13	Dan Burleson	TBD
July 11	Norman Bowers	European Coins
August 8	Nick Correnti	Newfoundland Coins
September 12	George Maun	Route 66 in St. Louis
October 10	Al Hortmann	TBD
November 14	Dan Burleson	TBD

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. An educational program and auction follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website missourinumismaticsociety.org.

	2020	
August 26	Nick Correnti	East Caribbean Coins and Currency
September 23	Doug Tomey	Primitive Money
October 28	Carl Garrison	Flying Eagle & Copper Nickel Indian Cents
November 18 *	Rob Kravitz	
	2021	
January 20	Dave Frank	Preparing your collection for the beyond
February 24	Chris Sutter	Newfoundland Gold and other Foreign Gold Coins
March 24	Carl and Nick	Auction
April 28	Dan Kemper	A Historical Mint
May 26	Dave Price	Error Coins
June 23	Kathy Skelton	Musicians on Coins – Liszt
July		No Meeting because of Annual Coin Show
August 25	Nick Correnti	Newfoundland Coins
September 29	Doug Tomey	Coins of the Bible
October 27	Carl Garrison	
November 17 *	Kathy Skelton	Scandinavian Composers

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

The

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC

SOCIETY

invites you to attend our

61st Annual Coin Show

July 22nd - 24th, 2021

The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
invites you to attend the
NEXT REGULAR MEETING
which will be held
on the fourth Wednesday
of the month at 7:00 p.m.
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.

Creve Coeur American Legion
Memorial Post 397
934 E. Rue De La Banque
directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant

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Now Accepting Consignments

for our Collectors' Auction - 2020 and our Jewelry and Heirlooms Sale

September 15, Deadline

We invite your participation in our autumn auction events as a consignor. Visit us at the lot viewing section of the bourse to discuss our favorable terms.

SCOTSMAN AUCTION CO.
11005 Olive Boulevard - St. Louis, MO 63141 - scoins.com